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organizations of political parties. There is a chapter on "The Functional Approach"; another on "The Bulwark of Democracy." Each of the twelve chapters is followed by a list of "Suggestive Questions" and a bibliography.

The book is quite different from the ordinary textbook in civics, and none the worse for it.

I. W. HOWERTH

A History of Political Theories from Rousseau to Spencer. By WILLIAM A. DUNNING. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1920. Pp. ix+446. \$4.00.

This volume is the third and last in Professor Dunning's notable history of the evolution of systematic political speculation. He now rounds out the work begun in 1902 and completes his account of the progress of political thought, down to about 1885. The last generation is omitted because of the author's fear that it would be impossible for him to give an accurate estimate of the period of which he has been a part and whose tendencies he apprehends he might not be able to discern clearly or appraise judicially.

This series of volumes is the only account in the English language of the development of political speculation, and is the most complete and reliable history of political thought yet produced. Janet's *Histoire de la science politique* and Bluntschli's *Geschichte der neueren Staatswissenschaft* are now replaced by a more recent, more complete, and more incisive study of the history of political ideas. Professor Dunning's volumes are notable, not only for their comprehensiveness and for the eminently judicial quality, but for their clearness and lucidity of exposition—in short, for the combination of qualities which go to make a great and scholarly work in the domain of political science. These volumes are indispensable to any serious study of the evolution of political thought.

CHARLES E. MERRIAM

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Democracy and the Human Equation. By ALLEYNE IRELAND. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1921. Pp. x+251. \$3.00.

Those who believe that the science of politics is not concerned primarily with historical description, but rather with the analysis of the

psychological phenomena accompanying political development, will welcome this volume as a suggestive contribution. The critical reader will find fault with its lack of systematic organization, its looseness of expression, and the provoking ease with which nice, difficult questions are frequently ignored. Nevertheless, the book is refreshing in its point of view and in its effort to grapple with the real psychological phenomena of politics.

The author believes that good government is a result of able leaders and intelligent followers. Ability in turn is a result of heredity more than of environment. By assortive mating the more intelligent classes tend to become increasingly intelligent, while the less fortunate classes tend to augment their own stupidity. Thus the importance of selecting the ablest leaders and making them real representatives rather than mere delegates to register popular desire, on the one hand, and the elimination of the unfit from the body of the electorate on the other, becomes obvious to those who accept the author's premises.

Hope for the future of democracy amidst the complexities and strain of modern problems is therefore placed in the restoration of the principle of representative government, the restriction of suffrage, and the improvement of public administration.

If Representative Government is not to be reestablished, if the elective franchise is to be left as it is, if administrative technique is to remain at its present level, it is difficult to see how any substantial improvement can be effected in the political and social conditions of the country through the employment of Constitutional means. But if substantial improvement does not take place, nothing is more certain than this: that what the people will be called upon to undertake will not be a serious effort to reform their Government, but a desperate fight to preserve it [pp. 250-51].

The general usefulness of the volume is greatly impaired by the failure to assign names to the chapters and to provide an index.

ARNOLD BENNETT HALL

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Recent Developments in European Thought. By F. S. MARVIN (Ed.).

London: Oxford University Press, 1920. Pp. 306. \$3.00.

In this compilation of interesting essays the editor assembles a group of analyses of European thought during the period roughly represented by the years 1870 to 1914. According to the editorial Preface (18 pages),